Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1804. [No. 1054.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierce and bls.
Chocolate, White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which, are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Oſnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muſlin and Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
India Muſlins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats, and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Auguſt 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to leave this place early next fall, offers for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms his STOCK on HAND, conſiſting of a handſome ſelection of

DRY GOODS

adapted to the preſent ſeaſon.——All perſons having claims againſt him are requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to him will be pleaſed to make payment.

John Horſburgh.

June 12. d

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Waſhington ſtreet,
Has juſt received from Philadelphia, New-York &c. an extenſive ſelection of GROCERIES conſiſting of

TEAS *Of the lateſt Importation and particularly choſen.*
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Peko, Padra, Pouchong and Com'n Souchong

Green coffee of ſuperior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar Houſe Molaſſes,

WINES.
Choice old Madeira, Particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Bruſſels, Liſbon, Malaga and Port

Claret in ſmall caſes,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

RUM.
Antigua, St. Croix, and St. Kitts

Beſt Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Beſt Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimſtone.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Caſſia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Alſpice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Muſtard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Beſt Chewing Tobacco,
Spaniſh Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot aſſorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canniſters,
Gun and Piſtols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great meaſure laid himſelf out for the ſupplying of private families, and in conſequence thereof taken every pains poſſible in the ſelection of his goods, he flatters himſelf from their ſuperior quality, and the low prices at which he will diſpoſe of them, to be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

June 11. d

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

Offers for Sale.
60,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhds. Muſcovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 puncheons fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,
20 hhds. Molaſſes,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. cheſts of freſh Teas aſſorted,
10 pipes London P. Madeira, 8 do. old Port, 4 do. P. Tenneriffe, 15 qr. caſks Sherry, and 4 pipes Bruſſels } WINES,
3 hhds. green Copperas,
4 hhds. Roll Brimſtone,
2 hhds. Madder,
2 hhds. Allum, and
120 boxes Spaniſh Segars of different qualities; with moſt other articles in the Grocery Line.

May 29. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE
At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)
2,800 pieces NANKEENS,
165 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Sannahs,
2 do. Baftas,
1 do. Emertys,
1 do. blue Gurrahs,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 ſacks Sago
1 bag Hops,
94 Birch Floor Mats,
3 caſes and one caſk Women's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
ALSO ON HAND,
Fifteen bales of India Cottons,
Conſiſting of
5 bales Baftas,
5 do. Emertys,
4 do. Sannahs,
1 do. Caſſans,
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 ſets Tea China,
Mens' coarſe, and women's Morocco and leather ſhoes,
Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,
1 caſe Mariner's Compaſſes,
10 coils Cordage, aſſorted,
24 bags Pepper,
40 bls. Beef No. I. and
A large quantity of red Soal Leather

June 4. d

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by ſubſcription a comprehenſive deſcription of

The Harbour of St. John's,
IN
The Iſland of Newfoundland.

With the occupation and amuſements of the inhabitants; the government and trade of that important Britiſh iſland; concluding with ſundry obſervations in relation to

The Court of Vice Admiralty

Eſtabliſhed there—well worthy the attention of thoſe merchants who are ſhippers to foreign markets.

By a perſon who reſided there three months of the laſt Winter.

TERMS——The work ſhall be printed on fine paper, and on delivery, ſubſcribers to pay Four Shillings.

☞ Subſcriptions received at this Office.

July 12. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

Abſconded from his maſters' ſervice on Wedneſday morning the 18th inſt.

NEGRO JERRY,

about five feet four inches high, 21 or 22 years of age, very black, and down look but pleaſing when ſpoken to; his cloathing a round blue ſailor jacket, check ſhirt and oſnaburg trowſers, a new wool hat, and a round iron collar about his neck well rivetted on. The above reward will be paid to any perſon for taking him up and ſecuring him ſo that I get him again, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

William Patterſon.

Maſters of veſſels and others are forwarned from harbouring or carrying him off, as they will be proſecuted to the utmoſt extent of the law.

July 31. d3t

A Tan Yard for Sale,

In a good ſituation in the country to purchaſe Hides or diſpoſe of leather.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16. d

For Freight or Charter,

To EUROPE or the W. INDIES,

The BRIG
COMMERCE,
JOHN HARPER, Maſter.

She is to compleat order and ready for ſea, burthen 1250 bls. Apply to the maſter on board, or to M'CLEAN and WINTERBERY.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the United States or the Weſt-Indies,

The Sch'r BETSEY,
Tholemiah Berry, Maſter.

Will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days. Apply to the maſter on board, or to
M'Clean and Winterbery.

Who have for ſale, at their ſtore on Union ſtreet
24 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
15 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
15 bls. Phila. Loaf, 10 do. Lump } SUGARS,
Imperial Tea by the qr. cheſt,
Meſs and prime Pork by the barrel,
Do. Beef,
50 bags black Pepper,
10 bls. 4th proof Peach Brandy,
10 pipes, 7 half pipes at 5 quarter caſks Madeira Wine,
Salt in ſacks, Porter in bls.
Ravens Duck, Spaniſh Segars, &c.

July 19. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop Columbia,
burden about 500 bls.
Thos. R. Gardner, Maſter:
Apply to J. G. LADD.

Who has for Sale, received per ſaid Sloop,
Fifteen puncheons
High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

July 16. d

For NEW-YORK,

The faſt ſailing Sloop
LITTLE JIM,
Thomas V. Butler, Maſter;
burthen about 400 bls. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the captain on board at Merchant's Wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd,
King ſtreet.

Who has for Sale,
Berbon Gurrahs,
Nimpoſakie Coſſis,
Chittabully Baftas,
Champore Coſſas,
Jantally Mamoodys,
Johanna Lawns,
Table Cloths,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Country Gin, and
A few bls. N. York Cargo Pork.

July 25. d

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit Virginia diſtrict, in the ſuit of Hepburn and Dundas againſt Thomas Weſt, in chancery—will be ſold on the premiſes to the higheſt bidder, at Public Auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock A. M if fair, if not, the next fair day at the ſame hour,

A TRACT OF LAND,

ſituate on Hunting Creek, in the County of Fairfax and Commonwealth of Virginia, within one mile of the town of Alexandria, and near to the Cameron Mills, whereon major Thomas Veſt now reſides, ſuppoſed to contain from fifty to eighty acres.

Alſo,

on the ſame day will be offered for ſale,

The reſidue of ſaid Thos. Weſts Land,

lying on the northweſt line of the patent of Carr and Simpſon, adjacent to the tract before mentioned, not diſpoſed of by the ſaid Thomas Weſt at the time certain mortgages were made by him to Hepburn and Dundas.

Richard M. Scott,
F. Peyton,
Amos Alexander, } Comrs.

July 12. d's

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Woman competent to the houſehold buſineſs of a ſmall family. As conſiderable truſt will neceſſarily be repoſed in her, liberal wages will be given to one of good character, and none elſe need apply.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16. d

OLD FRUIT STORE.

The Advertiſer has for Sale, at his Store on Prince ſtreet, a variety of

Fruit—Nuts—Groceries, &c.
VIZ.

Freſh LEMONS—imported in the brig Neptune direct from Liſbon; Limes, Oranges, Figs, Raiſins, preſerved Prunes, &c. &c.

Soft ſhell'd Almonds, Engliſh Walnuts, &c.

Holland Gin of a ſuperior quality, Cognac Brandy, W. I. and country Rum, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine, loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Molaſſes, beſt Green Coffee, Teas of different qualities, &c.

Smithfield Bacon Hams,

Veniſon, Shad and Herrings, intended for family uſe, and put up with particular attention, Codfiſh, Mackerel, &c. &c.

Thomas Simms.

July 9 d

FRUIT, GROCERIES, &c.

FOR SALE,
At the ſubſcriber's Store on Union Street,
Forty boxes

LISBON LEMONS,

equal to any ever at this market—Weſt India and New England Rum by the hhd. or barrel; French Brandy in pipes; Sugar in bls. nice Spaniſh Segars by the box; Salad Oil by the box or bottle; good Engliſh Cheeſe; Olives, ſoft ſhell'd Almonds by the bale; Engliſh Walnuts, Raiſins by the box, Prunes, Figs, freſh Limes,

Nice Smithfield Bacon Hams,
of a ſmall ſize, &c.

Abel Willis.

July 5.

FRESH FRUIT

Of a ſuperior quality.

JOHN A. BURFORD,
(Late Joſeph Dyſon's ſtore, Prince ſtreet.)
Has this day received, per the brig Neptune, from Liſbon,
LEMONS by the box or ſmaller quantity,
800 lbs. ſoft ſhell'd Almonds,
500 lbs. Engliſh Walnuts,
10 boxes of preſerved Prunes,
And ſome Sweat Meats,
All which are in excellent order, and the beſt ever brought to this port.

☞ Juſt received, per the brig Joannah, from Newburyport, a few tierces firſt quality SEED POTATOES.

July 5. d

FOR SALE,
Twenty-nine kegs of prime Richmond
Manufactured Tobacco.

Apply to Wm. OXLEY.
June 18. d

Wanted to Hire,

A ſervant Woman: For one well acquainted with Cooking, Waſhing and Houſe Work generally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16. d

350 bls. HERRINGS.

For Sale by the Subſcribers—350 bls. well cured Herrings; a quantity of ſecond hand Rigging; four new ſails for a Brig; a quantity of Blocks and three Anchors.

30 tierces of Rice,
50 bales Cotton,
1200 lbs. Indigo.

☞ BILLS on Philadelphia and New York.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

July 26. d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the ſaid county, in the Diſtrict of Columbia, adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *Charles Jamieſon*, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed: All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof to the ſubſcriber, at or before the ſeventeenth day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

Given under my hand this ſeventeenth day of July, 1804.

Andrew Jamieſon,
Adminiſtrator of Chas. Jamieſon.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the above named adminiſtrator.

July 17. eo4w

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King ſtreet,
AN ELEGANT EDITION OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.

In four handſome Octavo Volumes—Price, well bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a ſpecimen of American paper and printing, which will not ſuffer by a compariſon with any book printed in this country.

☞ A GOLD MEDAL was given to Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the American Company of Bookſellers, as the beſt ſpecimen of Printing exhibited at their annual meeting at New York laſt June.

July 31. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subſcriber,
100 pieces brown Ruſſia Sheeting,
50 do. white do.
100 do. broad Diapers,
125 do. narrow do.
71 do. broad Ruſſia Linens,
100 bolts Ruſſia Duck,
50 do. Ravens do.
2000 pieces Nankeens,
10 cheſts freſh Hyſon Tea,
2 tons Cordage aſſorted.

John G. Ladd.

Auguſt 3. d

PSALMODY TAUGHT.

THE ſubſcriber is enabled from authentic information, to announce to the young ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that Mr. Keeler, who lately taught vocal muſic in this place, has declined returning. He, therefore, ſolicits the patronage of thoſe who wiſh to be inſtructed in the ſcience and art of Pſalmody; and aſſures them that no exertion, on his part, ſhall be omitted to render the School pleaſing to the pupils, and conducive to the objects of its inſtitution. The ſecond quarter of the School will commence on Monday evening the 6th inſtant, and will continue to be open as uſual, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday evening. Terms of Tuition may be known by application to

J. Foſter, *Teacher.*

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen deſirous of witneſſing the performance of the School, are invited to attend on the firſt Wedneſday evening of every month; as that time only will be ſet apart for the admiſſion of viſitors; at all other times the doors will be cloſed and no ſpectators admitted.

Auguſt 1. d3t

MAYOR's OFFICE,
Alex. 24th July, 1804

SEVERAL of the proprietors of ground in the ſquare comprehended between King, Water, Prince and Union ſtreets, having neglected to fill up the ſame to the regulation of the ſtreets, agreeably to an order of Council dated the 20th ultimo; the Superintendant of Police is hereby directed to perform the duty required, at the expence of the Corporation, and afterwards to recover the amount thereof from the defaulters reſpectively, in the manner preſcribed for the recovery of other public claims.

Eliſha C. Dick,
Mayor of Alexandria.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
1000 lbs. excellent Rhode Iſland
CHEESE,
Freſh Tamarinds, and an aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
A. WILLIS.
July 30. d

To Rent,

And poſſeſſion given immediately, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the town. For particulars enquire of
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
July 27. d

Five Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and committing to jail, or bringing home ALSE, a Negro woman who ran away on Tueſday morning the 17th inſt. She is about 30 years of age, of middle ſize, dark brown complexion, her noſe higher than thoſe common to negroes; ſhe took with her a variety of clothing.

Her mother, WINNY, about 50 years of age a ſtout black woman, has been run away for about 6 years. She was for ſometime in Alexandria, called her name Winny Buckner, and once hired herſelf to a Mr. Sutton of that place; She has ſince been heard of at Baltimore. It is likely Alſe has made for Fredericksburg, to make her eſcape to her mother.

If both are ſecured, ſo that I get them again, I will give Thirty Dollars.

Richard Norris.
Culpepper Court Houſe,
July 25. d12t

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the ſubſcriber on Water ſtreet, having every convenience for a genteel family, with a large productive garden; the ſituation healthy and the houſe remarkably cool in the ſummer ſeaſon. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.
June 25. d

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

Review of Jefferson's Adminiſtration.

Having noticed the firſt act of Mr. Jefferſon in connection with the means, which reſulted in his elevation to the chief magiſtracy of the union, the next of any importance in order of time is his inaugural ſpeech. This production will long diſplay the inſincerity, with which the moſt brilliant promiſes can be made. The moment in which it was pronounced, was perhaps the moſt favorable of any, ſince the formation of the general government, for conciliating the confidence and eſteem of that part of the nation, which it muſt ever be deſirable for the executive to poſſeſs. The people had paid certain taxes, diſagreeable, though impoſed to repel the menaces of a foreign kingdom, and guard againſt a fate, ſimilar to that of Venice, with which it threatened us. The impoſition of theſe taxes for the preſervation of the country, ſucceſsfully uſed to impreſs a belief of prodigality and corruption in the Federal Adminiſtration, had produced a great conflict of opinion. By the cloſe however of this adminiſtration, diſputes with foreign nations had been ſettled, and conſequently the neceſſity for extraordinary expenditures had ceaſed. Nothing more then was requiſite to unite parties at this period, than a dignified, impartial and juſt conduct. This was promiſed by the Preſident in ſiren language, which for a while ſilenced the voice of all, though it could not make many believe him ſincere. Indeed the ſweet viſions of the inaugural ſpeech ſoon flitted a way by the commencement of political perſecution. It was then that the faith of ſplendid promiſes was found to be deluſive. Inſtead of a procedure, tending to allay irritation, the preſident apparently ſeemed determined to baniſh "the harmony of ſocial intercourſe" from ſociety.

We now proceed to give certain parts of the inaugural ſpeech of the Preſident with his actions, more immediately relating to them, that the public may judge of promiſes and their performance. Theſe parts of the ſpeech will form a text, on which his conduct is a comment, as unbecoming an individual, & incompatible with goodneſs of heart, as unworthy a chief magiſtrate, and ruinous to the intereſt of the nation.

TEXT. "The will of the majority to be right ful muſt be reaſonable. The minority poſſeſs their equal rights, which equal laws muſt protect, and to violate would be oppreſſion. Let us then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind; let us reſtore to ſocial intercourſe that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itſelf, are but dreary things. Let us reflect, that having baniſhed, from our land religious intolerance, under which mankind ſo long bled and ſuffered, we have gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as deſpotic, as wicked. Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We are all republicans, we are all Federaliſts." Speaking of the principles, by which his adminiſtration was to be directed, he ſays—"Equal and exact juſtice to all men of whatever ſtate or perſuaſion, religious or political. A jealous care of the right of election. Economy in the public expenſe. The encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce, as its handmaid."

COMMENT. We ſhall name only a few perſons, among many others, who have experienced political intolerance by diſmiſſion from office, or been obliged to reſign in conſequence of it. Meſſrs. Dexter, Stoddert, Adams, Smith, Humphreys, Habersham, Otis, Goodrich, Cheſter, Sands, Miller, Kittera, Hodgdon, Talbot, Truxton, Putnam, and St. Clair. Among theſe were heads of departments, foreign miniſters and other important officers of government.—Not even the ſixteen circuit judges, who were independent of Congreſs during good behaviour, could avoid the ſame fate. The interference of the executive, in the caſe of Bayard and Rodney, furniſhes a ſtriking inſtance, with what jealous care he watches over the ſacred right of election. As ſpecimens of economy, Mr. Jefferſon threw way 32,000 dollars on the Berceau; more than 15,000 by Dawſon's trip to France, entirely uſeleſs, unleſs in inviting to this country the *Preſident's deareſt friend*, Tom Paine; 9000 by the recal of Col. Humphreys, as an out fit for Mr. Pinckney; 152,070 by Gallatin's ſale of the United States' bank ſtock to foreigners; upwards of thirteen thouſand by raiſing ſalaries in time of peace; upwards of 11,000 to that foreign renegado Duane, for printing for Congreſs the firſt ſeſſion under his preſidency, when a native American would have done the ſame buſineſs for two thirds of the ſum; 200, in violation of the conſtitution, returned to Callender.

If the ingenuity of the executive, or any of the democratic party, can reconcile this text and comment, it will exhibit the perfection of genius. Never did a man in an official ſituation make greater promiſes, or more directly falſify them in his conduct. But we ſhall conſider more particularly ſome of the caſes we have mentioned.

Had the Preſident caused the reſignation, or diſmiſſed only the heads of departments, after experiencing from them oppoſition to meaſures which he conſcientiouſly believed, promotive of the public good, he would have been juſtified in releaſing himſelf from ſo perplexed and diſagreeable a ſituation, by the appointment of men whoſe ſentiments would harmoniſe with his own. But in the commencement of his adminiſtration, before an opportunity for oppoſition to his principles of policy was given, thoſe officers were neceſſitated to reſign, not for an unwillingneſs to perform their duty, but unqueſtionably from an intimation, that it was the only alternative to avoid diſmiſſion. This however was only the beginning of perſecution. Well tried ſervants, veterans in our revolution, and war worn officers, without an intimation of miſconduct, were deprived of offices, and forced in the cloſe of life, to ſeek other means of ſubſiſtence. An adherence to the conſtitution and the principles adopted by Mr. Jefferſon's predeceſſor was their real though perhaps not avowed unpardonable ſin. His open hoſtility to their ſyſtem is irrefragable evidence that difference of opinion was more the cauſe of their proſcription, than unfaithfulneſs in office. Indeed the *voice of the people* has in ſome inſtances done ample juſtice to the victims of preſidential execution by intruſting to them their moſt important rights. Mr. Otis after his diſmiſſion, was choſen a repreſentative and ſpeaker of the general court of Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Goodrich appointed clerk, and Mr. Cheſter ſpeaker of the Aſſembly of Connecticut; Mr. Sands choſen a repreſentative to Congreſs for New York, Mr. Adams choſen into the Senate of the United States. Can an excuſe for ſuch proſcriptive proceedings be found in the adminiſtration of Waſhington or Adams; during that of the latter only three individuals were diſplaced, and one of thoſe at the time was a federaliſt. But why do I mention theſe characters? Mr. Jefferſon's glory exiſts only in his oppoſition to them. Let us however aſk whether the diſmiſſion of *faithful officers.* "protects the rights of the minority?" Whether "it reſtores to ſocial intercourſe that harmony without which life is but a dreary thing?" Whether "it Baniſhes political intolerance as deſpotic as wicked?" Whether it indicates a belief that "difference of opinion is not difference of principle?" Is it not rather violating the equal laws, by which the minority are guarded againſt oppreſſion? Is it not cutting the cords of national affection, annihilating ſocial harmony, and creating a vindictive irritation which will finally terminate in civil war and entire ruin? Is it not proſcribing half the community, becauſe they will not become the apoſtles, of a democracy tending to the extinction of virtue by placing man under the ſole controul of his paſſions?

The purity of elections alone can preſerve a republican government; for virtue is its baſis. What then can be thought of the pretentions of Mr. Jefferſon to republicaniſm, when it is known after ſolemnly inculcating the important truth that purity and freedom of election can alone make durable our civil inſtitutions, he ſhould within the ſhort ſpace of two years, attempt to influence it by correſponding with, & ſoliciting a particular perſon even againſt his inclination, to be a candidate for repreſentative to Congreſs? Strange as ſuch facts may ſeem, they yet exiſt in a caſe in Delaware; and perhaps conſtitute the firſt link in the chain of events, deſtined to place us in the calm of deſpotiſm. The cauſe of eternal political truth, as it is called, dependent on elections cannot be ſupported except by the interference of the preſident—a greater outrage upon the right of the citizen, than ever characteriſed the Britiſh king; for he never uſes his perſonal influence; his miniſters are alone the inſtruments of corruption. Hereafter we need not look to other countries for influenced elections, we can find them in our own, the work of a man, who has been the moſt conſtant declaimer on the importance of their freedom.

That he ſhould ſo ſoon forget the clamor originating from this topic under a former adminiſtration, ſeems to manifeſt a belief that his conſtituents repoſe in him a confidence, which he is at liberty to abuſe. What could induce him to lay out thirty two thouſand dollars on the Berceau, the ſhip of a nation who had robbed us of 30 millions of Dollars? The treaty with France did not authoriſe him to do it, unleſs it is conſtrued ſo, as to charge us with making wanton and unprovoked aggreſſion on her property. Does any American believe that ſuch is the natural and obvious conſtruction of this treaty? That the meaſure of our degradation might be more, Mr. Dawſon muſt be ſent the harbinger of our miniſter, to a nation which had added inſult to injury. But he probably deſired to travel, become acquainted with foreign faſhions, pay the homage of his high reſpect to Tom Paine; and thought his private intereſt required the Preſident to defray his expences from the national treaſury, under pretence of carrying the treaty. Do theſe and other fiſcal acts of Mr. Jefferſon, which I have mentioned, and ſhall more particulary notice, ſhow that economy is his favorite virtue? Do they not rather diſplay a total diſregard to our national welfare.

We have concisely conſidered the inaugural ſpeech of the preſident, a tinſelled mockery of the underſtanding of the nation. Whether the reſult of our compariſon of his actions, with it is not a complete picture of inconſiſtency, a virtuous and enlightened community muſt judge.

HUME.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, June 11.

PREFECTURE OF POLICE.

IMPERIAL DECREE,

CONTAINING ACTS OF INDULGENCE AND BENIFICENCE.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

13 *Prairial, year* 12.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the conſtitutions of the republic, emperor of the French wiſhing to diſtinguiſh his acceſſion to the empire by acts of indulgence and beneficence.

Upon the report of the miniſters having heard the council of ſtate, Decrees:

TITLE I.

The ſitting at liberty of the individuals condemned by the correctional police, who are only confined for the payment of their fines and expences.

ARTICLE FIRST. The individuals now in confinement by virtue of a judgment of the correctional police, and who have remained ſo until the expiration of the period ſtated in their ſentence, and who are ſtill confined or liable to be ſo, after the ſaid period, in default of payment of the fine or expences, ſhall be diſpenſed from paying the ſaid expences or fines, and ſet at liberty at the expiration of the time fixed for the penalty.

TITLE II.

State debtors conſtrained or liable to be arreſted who may be diſcharged from the arreſt.

II. The miniſters of the public treaſury and of the finances ſhall make a report to the emperor on each of the individuals confined for debt, on the demand of the agent of public treaſure of the public tax gatherers, in order for his majeſty to determine who are thoſe who may obtain by favor of circumſtances, their enlargment or diſcharge from arreſts, and the conditions on which they may obtain one or the other.

TITLE III.

Payment by the treaſurer of the civil liſt, of the nurſe expences due by the inhabitants of Paris, and of the juriſdiction thereof, who ſhall be held incapable of paying them themſelves.

III. The ſums due to the nurſe offices of the city and juriſdiction of Paris, from the 18th Brumaire, year 8, by the pooreſt fathers and mothers, ſhall be paid on their diſcharge by the treaſurer of the civil liſt.

IV. The miniſter of the interior ſhall appoint in conſequence an extraordinary commiſſion, which, in concert with each of the officers of benevolence in Paris, and of the municipalities in its juriſdiction, ſhall draw up a liſt of the fathers and mothers who are to enjoy the benefit of the preceding articles.

V. The treaſurer of the civil liſt ſhall keep the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand francs at the diſpoſal of the commiſſion

VI. All the ſums paid to the nurſe offices, by virtue of the preſent imperial decree, ſhall be employed without delay in the payment of the nurſes.

TITLE IV.

Granting a marriage portion to a poor honeſt girl, in each arrondiſement communal, and municipality of the cities of Paris, Lyons, Bourdeaux and Marſeilles.

VII. For each of the municipalities of Paris, Lyons, Bourdeaux and Marſeilles, and for each arrondiſſement communal in the empire, a ſum of ſix hundred francs is granted, for the purpoſe of ſerving a marriage portion to a poor girl of good character.

VIII. The ſelection ſhall be made

Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bourdeaux and in the arrondissement of the chef-lieu of the prefectures, by the prefects; in the other arrondissements, by the under prefects.

IX. The marriages shall be celebrated on the day fixed for the coronation of the emperor.

(Extract of title V.)

Title V. grants an amnesty to all officers and soldiers in the land and sea service, condemned to hard labor for desertion, and relieves them from the penalties incurred by them or their fathers and mothers.

To enjoy the benefit of this amnesty, every deserter must present himself, in the course of one month after the publication of the imperial decree, before an under prefect or inspector of reviews, and declare that he repents of his crime, that he wishes to serve again, and immediately to rejoin his corps.

In default of making this declaration or rejoining his corps by the abovementioned time, such deserter shall be brought before a council of war, and condemned to drag a cannon shot, as being guilty of desertion a second time.

DUBLIN, May 10.

The following ludicrous circumstance is a fact, and has become the subject of general conversation. The son of a respectable Landholder, in the county of Meath, had been strongly attached to the daughter of a neigbouring farmer, but as she did not encourage his advances, he formed a resolution of seizing her by force; and as she daily went to see a favorite cow milked, that was the opportunity fixed on. The young lady's brother, however, got intimation of his designs, and made them known to his sister, who, as there was a striking resemblance in ther persons, agreed that he should dress himself in her clothes, and attend the cow. When he had arrived at the spot, four men jumped over the hedge, seized, and carried off the supposed lady, (though not without much apparent resistance) to a chaise, which conveyed them to the bridegroom's residence. The priest not being at home, the wedding was deferred till the next morning. In the mean time, the lover's mother tried to administer comfort to the distressed young lady; and in order to convince her that her son had no dishonorable intentions towards her, proposed that she should sleep that night with her daughter. The young ladies accordingly retired soon after to rest, but they had not been long gone when a cry of "help!" brought the parents to the door of their daughter's room, which the ravished fair one had previously secured. The disguised lover was seized, and sent off to Antrim jail, where he now lies, and is to stand his trial; but as they cannot substantiate the rape, from the circumstance of the old lady putting him into her daughter's bed, he has entered an action against them for false imprisonment.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered amongst the Catholics in the department of Mount Tonnern, for the murder of all the Protestants.

In taking down an old house, at the corner of Capel street and Upper Ormond Quay, an immense quantity of guineas, (some say to the amount of 20,000) was discovered in the walls, which the present proprietor of the house seized on; but the former one has gone to law to recover the money.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 10.

By the brig Russell, a recaptured American vessel, by the General Bowyer, we are informed that some of the French Republican picaroons cruizing to windward, are in the habit of landing upon Henega, where they have burnt and destroyed all the plantations and buildings belonging to Hugh Dean, Esq. of this town, with upwards of twenty tons of cotton in the seed, a quantity of corn and other provisions, the overseer and slaves escaped by decamping in the woods. We regret the loss Mr. Dean (who is a very industrious enterprising man) suffers by this unlawful depredation.

NEW YORK, July 30.

We are informed that on Thursday last as the brig Jefferson, capt. Crocker, from Bordeaux for New-York, was coming into the Hook, the British frigate Cambrian boarded her, and ordered her for Halifax. Capt. Swaine, of the ship American Packet informs, that the same frigate detained an inward bound ship for three hours, and then she stood off to the southward; he was in company with her the whole of Saturday last, but did not speak her.

The Swedish schooner Susanna, capt. Calway, ten days from Jeremie, put into Nassau, N. P. on the 9th inst. in distress. Captain G. informs, that four days before he sailed, a general massacre of the whites took place at Jeremie, when upwards of 1000 men, women and children fell victims to the sanguinary rage of the brigands.—The cause they assigned for this massacre, was, the desertion of a Mr. Renolds (a white man) an officer in the service of the brigands, who went on board the British frigate Tartar, capt Perkins. Information was sent to general Dessalines, and he dispatched an officer with orders to see a general massacre executed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

The king and chiefs of the Osage Indians arrived in this city, from Baltimore, on Saturday last.

The concealment of a secret in the arts conducive to public health or the interests of commerce, is a fraud committed on the stock of public knowledge. Nothing distinguishes the enlightened æra in which we live, more than the liberality with which discoveries are communicated, contrasted with the gloomy ages of alchemy.

The mannaer of refining camphor has been for ages only known to the Dutch, and latterly to one or two sordid individuals among ourselves, who basely concealed it. James Woodhouse, M. D. professor of chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania, has lately added this to his other numerous and brilliant discoveries, and with an honorable liberality has pulicly explained it in his lectures. Nothing seems difficult when known, and this process is neither complex nor hard to be performed.—It simply consists in putting the foul camphor in a broad shallow balloon or mattrass with a wide neck, loosely stopped with paper, and placed in a sand bath; upon applying a sufficient heat, the camphor sublimes, adhering to the upper part of the glass. And here is the mighty secret by which a nation has been enriched; a secret which eluded a Priestley and a Lavoisier, discovered by the ingenuity & industry of one of ourselves, of a native American, who seems destined to throw a lustre on the country of his birth.

To prepare it in a large way, the number of vessels must be proportionally increased, they should be about 18 inches in diameter by 12 or 14 in height.

That a substance so volatile, that if carefully wrapt up and laid by for a few weeks, or going to look for it nothing shall be found, should thus endure a considerable heat without being in any degree dissipated, appears singular: but where is the science that abounds with such wonders as chemistry! To whom should we feel equal obligations as to the philosopher who nobly discloses the fruits of his arduous researches?

TYRO.

The following extract from the celebrated work of J. L. Alibert, an eminent physician in France, on pernicious fevers, which he terms *ataxic intermittent*, published three years ago, will prove that chemical science has discovered tests for detecting the existence of *invisible poisons* in the atmosphere, as far as its salubrious quality depends upon the proportion of its constituent principles; or, in as much as this may be destroyed by gazeous fluids that are disengaged from putrid substances and which are deleterious for living bodies.

"The proportion of oxygen in the atmospheric air is not the only cause of its salubrity; and however perfect *eudiameters* might be, we could not come at its real analysis unless we were able to detect whatever substances, combined with aqueous vapors, were emitted from ponds, marshes, or any stagnant waters. Such investigation would be more successful whenever the temperature increases the expansion of the atmospheric air.

With this view we may employ any such vessel similar to that of our plate, the simplicity and cheapness of which surpasses even that of the apparatus devised by the *Academy del Cimento*, to ascertain the degrees of moisture in the air. It should be a glass vessel, like an inverted cone, and suspended on a flat bottomed bason or cup: is point might be truncated, so that it could stand on any kind of receiver. Now this conic vessel being filled up with ice and covered its external surface will be colder than the surrounding air, the aqueous particles of which will be gradually condensed on it, run down and collect in the reservoir, until a sufficient quantity may be obtained for chemical re-agents, and even for examination through a magnifying glass. This experiment, better than any other, must certainly disclose medical truths respecting the nature of those exhalations which generate *ataxic* intermittent fevers. With the same instrument we might collect the matter of those fogs, the offensive smell of which according to Berthollet, prove, that they are combined with something more than air and water. Such condensing vessels could be multiplied and exposed at different heights in the vicinity of all places in which there is stagnant water, holding putrid matter; and thus give an opportunity for comparative experiments with the condensed fluids of different receivers."

Capt. Lewis, from Point Petre, left the schooner Bloom, Morrel, for this port, to sail in 10 days. He reports, that the armed schr. Snake-in-the-Grass, Mansfield of Salem, had been taken into Point Petre, by a French privateer—the captain and crew in close confinement. Capt. B. is of opinion, that if it should appear that she was bound to Hispaniola, every man will be shot. The French are very much enraged at the Americans, for trading with St. Domingo since the massacre.

Capt. Whelan, of the ship Lavinia, left at Bordeaux the 29th May, the following American vessels belonging to Philadelphia:

The ship American, Swain, and ship Liberty, Wilky, to sail in 10 or 12 days; ship Zulema, Afston, discharging; brig Minerva, Florence, in 10 days; snow Philadelphia, Kennedy, and brig Fly, Smith, uncertain; the brig Minerva, Main, and Friends Adventure, Parrock, for New-York, dropping down the river; also, ship Peter, for Boston; ship Independence, Flemming to sail for New-York in 10 or 12 days; ship William, Calvert, and two brigs, captains Hadden and Brown, of Norfork, uncertain; ship Joseph and Phoebe Perkins, under adjudication.

June 11 spoke ship Martha, for Norfolk. 17th, brig Betsey, Ropes, for Salem, from Bourdeaux. 26th, spoke ship Eagle, Maddock, 41 days from Amsterdam, all well, bound to New-York. 11th ship Martha, Pentrie, the 2d time kept company with her until the 21st, in a gale of wind was parted. 20th saw the Martha, again, with the loss of her top mast, fore top gallant mast and jib-boom, which she rolled away in a calm that succeeded the gale. Saw the Martha the 23d, got into the Capes the 27th.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, August 3.

A respectable number of the citizens of Fairfax county, and others, having met at Mrs. Simpson's Tavern, West End, on Thursday the 2d day of August 1804, agreeable to the resolution of a former meeting, to take into consideration the draft of a petition to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying an augmentation of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Virginia, and the establishment of a branch of said Bank in the county of Fairfax, in the vicinity of the Town of Alexandria, also a representation to the President, Directors and Stockholders of said Bank, soliciting their aid and concurrence in the said application.

GEN. THOMPSON MASON
Chairman, and
ROBERT MOSS, *Secretary.*

The committee appointed to draft a petition to the next General Assembly of Virginia, and also a representation to the President, Directors and Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia, reported a petition and representation, and the same being taken into consideration was unanimously adopted,

And Resolved, That Thompson Mason, John Moss, John T. Ricketts, Augustine J. Smith, George Summers, Robert Moss, George Graham, William Deneale, William Moss, James Irwin, and David Stewart, be appointed a committee of correspondence and arrangement, (any six to constitute a board) with powers to correspond with persons in the different counties interested, to procure signatures to said petition, and to take the necessary measures for forwarding the said petition to the General Assembly, and that they also lay before the general meeting of the President, Directors and Stockholders in Richmond, on the first Monday in September next, the said representation in such manner as they shall deem most proper.

The meeting then took into consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to the General Assembly of Virginia for the establishment of a Town in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the line of the District of Columbia, as it runs through the Town of Alexandria; *And it was Resolved*, That Walter Jones, jun. John Longden, Francis Peyton, Charles Lee, and John T. Ricketts, be a committee to draft a petition for that purpose.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Alexandria newspapers.

Test,
THOMPSON MASON, *Chairman.*
ROBERT MOSS, *Secretary.*

His imperial Majesty's frigates Didon and Cybelle, now at anchor off Fort Jay, were on Monday handsomely decorated with the colours of the different nations; and in the morning, at noon and at evening, *Royal Salutes* of 21 guns were fired from each of them, in consequence of Bonaparte's being declared Emperor of the Gauls!

(N. Y. Pap.)

Dr. John Brockenbrough is appointed Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, and Mr. William Dabney, Book Keeper.

The monument erected at Copenhagen to the memory of the Danes who fell in the battle of the 2d of April, 1801, consists of an artificial mount of an oval form, 16 feet high, 16 long, and 40 broad, is surrounded by wrought stones, on each of which is the name of an officer who fell in this combat, and of the ship on board which he was killed. At the foot of this mount are planted an equal number of poplars. A path leads to the summit, from which is seen the coast off which the engagement took place. On the side of the monument which fronts the east, is an obelisk of black marble, with the inscription—"They died for their country, April 2, 1801;" and under—"The gratitude of their fellow citizens raised to them this monument." On a tablet of white marble, placed on a pedestal, is sculptured a crown of laurel, oak and cypress, entwined with these words—"The crown which his country gives never fades on the tomb of the warrior who has died for its sake."

Nothing is a greater proof of our progress in refinement than the modern revolution in our English nomeclature. In days of yore an empress was content to be called *Maud* or a heroine *Joan*. In these days our milk maids are *Carolines* and *Isabellas*, our fish hags *Louisas* and *Sophias*. Passing through the street the other day our ears were assailed by the voice of a mother exclaiming, "*Julia Maria Matilda, come out of the kennel you dirty little sow.*'

(Lon. pap.)

In the sovereign states upon the continent alone there is no fewer than 16,300 French cooks, 12,552 French language masters; 1892 French dancers; 721 actresses; 944 French musicians. In different foreign cities upon the continent, are 106 French theatres, of which 14 are in Russia alone; 365 French restaurateurs are besides established abroad, who employ 5000 French servants; and 1400 French citizens are known and registered at our police as valets de chambre to foreign Princes and Noblemen.

Paris Paper.

RECOMMENDATION.

From a knowledge that a great many cellars in this town, have for such a length of time contained stagnant water, and other foul and noxious substances, that they have become less wholesome at this season than they otherwise would have been, had they been kept dry and clean; under this impression I am led to solicit a particular attention from my fellow citizens to those appurtenances to their dwellings and warehouses; and to those who have not already had the walls and roofs thereof white washed, (after being well brushed down)—I earnestly recommend that measure to be immediately adopted, as they tender their own health and that of their domestics; and further, that they keep them as well aired and dry as their respective situations will permit, during this and the ensuing month at least.

The several Constables are required to rigidly execute the law prohibiting dogs going at large.

John Mandeville,
Superintendant of Police.

August 3. d3t

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

WILLIAM F. GIRD,
Clock & Watch Maker,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of JEWELRY, consisting of Ear Rings, Necklaces, Lockets, Breast Pins, Rings, fine Gold Chains, a variety of Beads, with a great number of FANCY ARTICLES, of which he intends keeping a constant supply.

☞ ORDERS for any particular Device will be received and carefully executed.

Alexandria, King street,
August 3. d

Printing executed at this Office with neatness and dispatch.

ARTICLES
OF
ASSOCIATION
OF
The Bank of Potomac.

To all whom these presents shall come, or in anywise concern:

BE IT KNOWN, And it is hereby proclaimed, that we the subscribers, associating together have formed a company or limited partnership, and do mutually agree with each other, and hereby bind ourselves to conduct the business of the company, under the name and stile of "The President and Directors of the Bank of Potomac," and conformably to the rules and regulations herein after specified. And by these our fundamental articles of association, we do covenant and agree, with each other, that we, and all persons, who at any time hereafter, may transact business with said company shall be bound and concluded.

ARTICLE 1. The copartnership shall be, and continue for the term of twenty one years, from, and after the opening of the subscription, unless a charter is sooner obtained; but the proprietors of two thirds of the Capital Stock of the Company, may by their concurring votes at a general meeting, to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same at any prior period: *Provided*, That notice of such meeting and its object, shall be published in one or more of the Alexandria newspapers for six months previous thereto; and if the President and Directors at their first meeting after the election in the last year of the aforesaid term, or two thirds of that body, shall concur in the opinion, that it will be proper and expedient to continue the copartnership for a further limited term not exceeding twenty one years, they shall have power to decide on the same, and shall immediately make known their decision by publication in the several Alexandria newspapers. And the President and Directors are hereby authorised at any time to apply for, and accept, such charter as may be agreed upon with the concurrence of nine members of that body.

Art. 2. The capital stock of the company shall consist of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, money of the United States; to be divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars each, and to be paid in the manner following, that is to say; twenty dollars on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, thirty dollars in ninety days after the opening of the subscription, twenty five dollars in one hundred and fifty days thereafter, and the remaining twenty five dols. in two hundred & ten days; and a failure to make punctually any payment after the first, shall incur a forfeiture of all that shall have been previously paid on such share.

Art. 3. The copartnership shall transact its business in the Town of Alexandria; or in Virginia within one mile therefrom, *provided*, a charter should at any time be obtained from the state of Virginia; and shall commence its operations as soon after the payment of the second installment as circumstances will permit.

Art. 4. The subscription shall be opened in Alexandria, on Wednesday the fifth day of September next, for the whole stock of the company, under the direction of

Elisha Janney,
Cuthbert Powell,
William Fitzhugh,
William Hartshorne,
Thomas Swann,
Thomas Vowell,
Charles Lee,
Jacob Hoffman,
Joseph Riddle,
James H. Hooe,
William Hodgson,
Robert Young,
Phineas Janney,
James Keith, Jun.
James Patton.

or a majority of them. And the commissioners aforesaid, shall open the subscription books at ten o'clock, A. M. and they shall continue open until four o'clock, P. M. and shall remain open between those hours for one day at least, and for the term of three days unless sooner filled: And if it should happen that more than the stipulated number of shares should be subscribed on the first day, then the Commissioners aforesaid are to apportion them among the subscribers, by deducting from the highest subscriptions, until they are reduced to the proper number, or if more persons subscribe than there are shares, the Commissioners are to cast lots to decide to whom they shall belong. But no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first day of opening the books, for more than twenty shares; and if the stock be not all taken the first day, the books shall remain open on the second day, on the same terms as on the first; but if the subscription be not filled on the second day, then the Commissioners may permit any person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, to subscribe for any number of shares until the whole number is complete. The Commissioners after having decided to whom the shares may belong, will issue receipts to the different Stockholders for the monies received of them at the time of subscribing, which receipt with the original subscription, shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company.

Art. 5. The affairs of the company shall be conducted by Twelve Directors, and a President, whose place if chosen from among their number, shall be supplied by that body; and six of the Directors with the President shall form a board or quorum, for transacting all the business of the company; ordinary discounts may be done by the President, and any five of the Directors. In case of his sickness or necessary absence, his place may be supplied by any Director, whom he, by writing under his hand may nominate for that purpose, or in case of his not making such nomination, the majority of the board may appoint a President to act during his absence; and the Directors who may be appointed at the first election, shall hold their seats until the second Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and five, and the Directors from and after that period shall be elected for one year, by the Stockholders for the time being, and each Director shall be a Stockholder at the time of his election, and shall cease to be a Director, if he should cease to be a Stockholder, and no Director of any other Bank, shall at the same time be a Director of this Bank. And the number of votes to which each Stockholder shall be entitled, shall be in proportion to the stock he may hold, as follows: For one share and not exceeding two shares one vote each, for every two shares, above two and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above that number one vote: But no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be entitled to more than fifty votes, and no Stockholder shall be permitted to vote (except at the first election), who has not held his Stock for thirty days prior to the election; and all Stockholders shall vote at elections by ballot, in person or by proxy, which proxy, in all elections after the first, shall be made in such form as the board of Directors shall appoint.

Art. 6. A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Company shall be holden on the second Monday in November in every year, (except the present) at such place as the Board of Directors shall appoint, by giving four weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers of Alexandria, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, who shall take their seats at the board the succeeding day, and immediately proceed to elect the President: But for the present year, for the more immediate organization of the business of the company, the election shall be holden on the second Wednesday in September next, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions.

Art. 7. The board of directors are hereby fully empowered to make, revise, alter, or annul all such rules, orders, bye laws and regulations for the government of the company, and that of their officers, servants and affairs, as they, or a majority of them, shall, from time to time, think expedient, not inconsistent with law or these articles of association, and to use, employ, and dispose of the joint stock, funds or property of the said company (subject only to the restrictions herein after mentioned) as to them, or a majority of them, may seem expedient.

Art. 8. All bills, bonds, notes and every contract and engagement on behalf of the company for the payment of money, shall be signed by the President and countersigned or attested by the Cashier of the Company; and the funds of the company shall in no case be held responsible for any contract or engagement whatever unless the same shall be so signed and countersigned or attested as aforesaid.

Art. 9. The books, papers, correspondence and funds of the company shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Directors.

Art. 10. The said Board of Directors shall have power to appoint a Cashier and all other officers and servants for executing the business of the company, and to establish the compensation to be paid to the President and all other officers and servants of the company respectively, and which, together with all other necessary expences, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the company.

Art. 11. A majority of the Directors shall have power to call a general meeting of the Stockholders for the purposes relative to the concerns of the company, giving at least 6 weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers of the town, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

Art. 12. The shares of capital stock at any time owned by any individual Stockholder shall be transferable on the books of the company according to such rules as may conformably to law, be established in that behalf by the Board of Directors; but all debts actually due and payable to the company (days of grace for payment being past) by a Stockholder requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such a transfer shall be made, unless the Board of Directors shall direct to the contrary.

Art. 13. No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the company, and it is further expressly agreed and declared that any Stockholder who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares in this company to any other person or persons whatever, shall thereupon cease to be a member of this company; and that any person or persons whatever who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company shall thereupon become and be a member of this company, according to these articles of association.

Art. 14. It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared to be the object and intention of the persons who associate under the name or firm of "The President and Directors of the Bank of Potomac" that the joint stock or property of the said company (exclusive of dividends to be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company; and that no person who shall or may deal with this company, or to whom they shall or may become in anywise indebted, shall on any pretence whatever have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of this company, or against their persons, excepting the officers and servants of said company in regard to the faithful discharge of their respective duties in the conduct of the affairs and administration of the funds of said company; but all persons accepting any bond, bill, or note, or other contract of this company signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier of the company for the time being, or dealing with it in any other manner whatsoever, thereby respectively give credit to the said joint stock or property of the said company, and thereby respectively disavow having recourse on any pretence whatever to the person or separate property of any present or future member of this company, (excepting as before mentioned)—And all suits to be brought against this company (if any shall be) shall be brought against the President for the time being, and in case of his death or removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall be taken at the expence of the company for substituting his successor in office as a defendant, so that persons having demands upon the company may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event; or if the person suing shall go on against the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceeding on that account; and all recovery had, in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon the Company, so far as to render the Company's said joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further; and the Company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, but not otherwise. And in case of any suit at law, the President shall sign his appearance upon the writ, or file common bail thereto; it being expressly understood and declared, that all persons dealing with said Company, agree to these terms and are bound thereby.

Art. 15. Dividends of the profits of the Company, or so much of said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared half yearly in the first week in May and November, in each year; the amount of said dividend shall, from time to time, be determined by the Board of Directors, at a meeting held for that purpose, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the nett profits actually acquired by the Company, so that the capital stock of the said Company shall never be impaired by dividends; but the Directors shall be at liberty to retain at least one per cent upon the capital as a fund for future contingences.

Art. 16. If the said Directors shall at any time wilfully and knowingly, make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the Directors present at the making, or declaring, of said dividend and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the Company, for the amount or proportion of said capital stock, so divided by the said Directors; and each Director who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately enter in writing his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give public notice to the Stockholders, that such dividend has been declared.

Art. 17. These articles of agreement shall be published in two newspapers in the Town of Alexandria, for one month; and for the further information of all persons who may transact business with, or in any manner give credit to said Company, every bond, bill, note, or other instrument or contract, by the effect or terms of which the Company may be charged, or held liable for the payment of money, shall specially declare, in such form as the Board of Directors shall prescribe, that payment shall be made out of the joint funds of the Bank of Potomac according to the present articles of association, and not otherwise: A copy of the 14th article of this association shall be inserted in the Bank Book of every person depositing money, or other valuable property with the Company for safe keeping, or a printed copy shall be delivered to every such person, before any such deposite shall be received from him. And it is hereby expressly declared, that no engagement can legally be made in the name of said Company, unless it contain a limitation or restriction to the effect above recited; and the Company hereby expressly disavow all responsibility for any debt or engagement, which may be made in their name, not containing a limitation or restriction to the effect aforesaid.

Art. 18. The Company shall in no case be owners of any ships or vessels, or directly or indirectly, be concerned in trade, or the importation or exportation, purchase or sale of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, (bills of exchange and bullion only excepted) and except such ships, vessels, goods, wares, or merchandize, as shall be truly pledged to them by way of security for debts due, owing or growing due to the said Company, or purchased by them to secure such debts so due to the said Company.

Art. 19. If any vacancy shall at any time happen among the Directors by death, resignation, or otherwise, the residue of the Directors for the time being, shall elect a Director to fill the vacancy.

Art. 20. The Company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements, or other real estates, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless such lands, tenements, and real estates, shall have been bona fide, mortgaged to the Company, by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of dealings, or purchased to secure debts contracted with or due to the said Company, and in every instance in which the Company may become owners or claimants of lands, tenements, or real estates, the Board of Directors are empowered to sell or dispose of the same, in such manner as they may deem beneficial for the Company.

Art. 21. Any number of Stockholders, not less than forty, who together shall be proprietors of five hundred shares, may, for any purpose relative to the institution, at any time, apply to the President and Directors to call a general meeting of the Stockholders; and if by them refused, the said number of Stockholders, proprietors of not less than the number of shares aforesaid, shall have power to call a general meeting of the Stockholders, giving at least 60 days notice in one or more of the public newspapers of the town of Alexandria, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

Art. 22. Immediately on the dissolution of this association, prompt and effectual measures shall be taken by the Directors then existing, for closing all the concerns of the Company, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain among the Stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

In witness whereof—

☞ *Notice.*——THE Commissioners above named will open the Subscription Books at the Court House in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th of September next, agreeably to the aforesaid articles of association.

The payments will be received either in specie or the notes of the Bank of the United States and its various branches, or in the notes of any of the Banks, from New York to Norfolk, inclusive.

July 30. 2taw 4w

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,
MEMOIRS
OF
The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.
By Anna Seward.

Price in boards,	dol. 75	cts.
Bound in Sheep,	2 —	00
Calf, gilt,	2 —	50

July 20. d

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
From New York and Philadelphia,
A NEW
Assortment of Books & Stationary,
among which are the following:
Motherby's Medical Dictionary, Lady's Museum, Dobson's Life of Perrach, Dictionary of Natural History, Furgason's Astronomy, Tooke's Pantheon, Young's Latin Dictionary, Screvilii Lexicon, St. Piere's Studies of Nature, Medical Extracts with plates, Decamerom of Boccaci, Blount's Practical Navigator, Federalist, Hoole's Ariosts, Simpson's Euclid, Wilman's Egypt, quarto, octavo and pocket Bibles, gilt and plain, Morocco Prayer Books, Bell's Surgery, Edinburgh New Dispensatory, Bailey's Johnson's, Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries. An elegant assortment of
Paper Hangings,
a few choice Violins, Violin Strings and Bows, a complete assortment of German Flutes and Flageolets, and a great variety of other articles which will be advertised in a few days.
July 24. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King street,
REPORTS
Of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, in August and December Terms, 1801, and February Term, 1803,
By William Cranch,
Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.
July 14. d

Robert and John Gray
Have just received,
A SUPPLY of Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio and Quarto Post And Foolscap WRITING PAPER.
July 18 d

DANIEL M'DOUGALL
Will commence the business of SAIL MAKING in the Loft over the store of Mr. Thomas Irwin, at the corner of King and Union streets, on or before the 20th of August next.
July 24. e 7t

POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held according to law, at Gadsby's tavern in Alexandria, on Monday the 6th day of August next, when the Treasurer's account, with other papers as relate to the Company's affairs, will be laid before them for their consideration.
By Order,
Joseph Carleton,
Treasurer for the Potomack Company.
July 7. d

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in the county of Alexandria, district of Colombia, a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long hair which he wears tied, a *lock of white hair* on the front of his head, a little to the left, a cooper by trade; he has several scars on his arms and wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald, and several marks from a whip; he is very fond of drink and gambling; he took with him a variety of clothes and some cooper's tools. He crossed the Potomac at Georgetown a few days since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as he has been very anxious for some time past to go to sea. I will give the above reward for securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, or *thirty dollars*, with reasonable charges if brought home. ☞ All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing or carring off said fellow at their peril.
C. F. Whiting.
July 11. d

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

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